REMARKS

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21 have been amended, and claims 18-19 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. No new matter is being presented, and approval and entry are respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3, 6-9, 11, 14-16, and 20-21 are pending and under consideration. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112:

In the Office Action, at page 3, numbered paragraph 7, claims 7 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, for the reasons set forth therein. This rejection is traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claims 7 and 15 have been amended to recite, in part: "...a receive ~~instruction~~ key" for clarity.

It is respectfully submitted that paragraph [0049] recites a "Receive" key:

> [0049] It is also possible to set the "Receive" key on the input-output unit 10 of the mobile information terminal 1 as the trigger for receiving receipt information. This enables the product purchaser to receive the information when they so desire and can be more convenient for the product purchaser.

Thus, amended claims 7 and 15 are now submitted to be in allowable form under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

In the Office Action, at page 3-6, numbered paragraph 9, claims 1, 3, 6-9, 11, 14-16, and 18-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. (USPN 6,487,540 B1; hereafter, Smith) in view of Komai (USPN 6,625,579 B1; hereafter, Komai). The reasons for the rejection are set forth in the Office Action and therefore not repeated. The rejection is traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Independent claim 1 has been amended to recite, in part:

calculating the goods settlement information from said read goods information on a register terminal of said settlement device and processing the settlement <u>in response to a prompt from a settlement key in said register terminal in accordance with authorization of said user</u>,

wherein said sending of the goods purchase information comprises

sending said goods purchase information to said mobile terminal from said register terminal in response to ~~a~~ said prompt from ~~a~~ said settlement key of said goods settlement information in said register terminal.

Independent claims 9, 14 and 16 have been amended in corresponding fashion.

Independent claim 3 has been amended to include the features of claim 18. Independent claim 11 has been amended in corresponding fashion. Claim 18 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Independent claim 8 has been amended to include the features of claim 19. Independent claim 15 has been amended in corresponding fashion. Claim 19 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

It is respectfully submitted that the present claimed invention recites a goods-purchase information processing method/system that utilizes a store settlement device to process the settlement in response to a prompt from a settlement key in said register terminal in accordance with authorization of said user, which is not taught or suggested by Komai and/or Smith, and is not described in the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP).

Komai recites an electronic cash register that provides for totaling special sales information as ordinary sales information that may be stored separately from the ordinary sales information (see Abstract). However, Komai does not teach or suggest processing the settlement in response to a prompt from a settlement key in said register terminal in accordance with authorization of said user, as is recited by the present claimed invention.

Smith recites methods and systems for electronic receipt transmission by a purchaser owned device at a point of sale wherein **a remote authorization processor is configured to wirelessly receive an authorization request from the purchaser-owned wireless device** and **transmits the authorization information from the remote authorization processor to the purchaser-owned wireless device**, which then retransmits the authorization information to the vendor device to effect the purchase of a product or service. In contrast, in the present claimed invention, **in response to the prompt from the settlement key in the register terminal of the settlement device, settlement is processed in accordance with authorization of the user**. Thus, Smith does not teach or suggest processing the settlement in response to a prompt from a settlement key in said register terminal in accordance with authorization of said user, as is recited by the present claimed invention.

WAP is described at http://www.networksorcery.com/enp/protocol/wap.htm, a copy of

which is included herewith for the Examiner's convenience, as recited below:

> WAP specifies an application framework and network protocols for wireless devices such as mobile telephones, pagers, and PDAs. The architecture requires a proxy between the mobile device and the server. The WAP protocol stack is layered over a datagram transport service. Such a service is provided by most wireless networks; for example, IS-136, GSM SMS/USSD, and UDP in IP networks like CDPD and GSM GPRS. The core of the WAP protocols is a binary HTTP/1.1 protocol with additional features such as header caching between requests and a shared state between client and server.

Further, WAP is defined in the ISP Glossary at http://isp.webopedia.com/TERM/W/WAP.html, a copy of which is included herewith for the Examiner's convenience, as follows:

> WAP supports most wireless networks. These include CDPD, CDMA, GSM, PDC, PHS, TDMA, FLEX, ReFLEX, iDEN, TETRA, DECT, DataTAC, and Mobitex.
> WAP is supported by all operating systems. Ones specifically engineered for handheld devices include PalmOS, EPOC, Windows CE, FLEXOS, OS/9, and JavaOS.
> WAPs that use displays and access the Internet run what are called microbrowsers--browsers with small file sizes that can accommodate the low memory constraints of handheld devices and the low-bandwidth constraints of a wireless-handheld network. Although WAP supports HTML and XML, the WML language (an XML application) is specifically devised for small screens and one-hand navigation without a keyboard. WML is scalable from two-line text displays up through graphic screens found on items such as smart phones and communicators. WAP also supports WMLScript. It is similar to JavaScript, but makes minimal demands on memory and CPU power because it does not contain many of the unnecessary functions found in other scripting languages.

Thus, WAP does not teach or suggest processing the settlement in response to a prompt from a settlement key in said register terminal in accordance with authorization of said user, as is recited by the present claimed invention.

Thus, even if combined, Komai and Smith, even if combined with WAP, do not teach or suggest the present claimed invention.

Hence, it is respectfully submitted that amended independent claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 21 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Smith et al. (USPN 6,487,540 B1) and/or Komai (USPN 6,625,579 B1) in view of WAP. Since claim 20 depends from amended claim 8, respectively, claim 20 is submitted to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Smith et al. (USPN 6,487,540 B1) and/or Komai (USPN 6,625,579 B1) in view of WAP for at least the reasons that amended independent claim 8 is submitted to be patentable under

35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Smith et al. (USPN 6,487,540 B1) and/or Komai (USPN 6,625,579 B1) in view of WAP.

CONCLUSION:

In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all outstanding objections and rejections have been overcome and/or rendered moot, and further, that all pending claims patentably distinguish over the prior art. Thus, there being no further outstanding objections or rejections, the application is submitted as being in condition for allowance which action is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner has any remaining issues to be addressed, it is believed that prosecution can be expedited by the Examiner contacting the undersigned attorney for a telephone interview to discuss resolution of such issues.

If there are any underpayments or overpayments of fees associated with the filing of this Amendment, please charge and/or credit the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

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WAP, Wireless Applications Protocol

Description Glossary RFCs Publications Obsolete RFCs



Description:

Protocol suite:

Type:

Links: WAP forum.

RFC 2636:

A set of network and application protocols including a datagram protocol (WDP), Transport Layer Security (WTLS), Transaction Protocol (WTP), Session Protocol (WSP), and Application Environment (WAE), which use carrier-based gateways to enable wireless devices to access Web resources.

RFC 2757:

WAP specifies an application framework and network protocols for wireless devices such as mobile telephones, pagers, and PDAs. The architecture requires a proxy between the mobile device and the server. The WAP protocol stack is layered over a datagram transport service. Such a service is provided by most wireless networks; for example, IS-136, GSM SMS/USSD, and UDP in IP networks like CDPD and GSM GPRS. The core of the WAP protocols is a binary HTTP/1.1 protocol with additional features such as header caching between requests and a shared state between client and server.

Packet format:

Glossary:

RFCs:

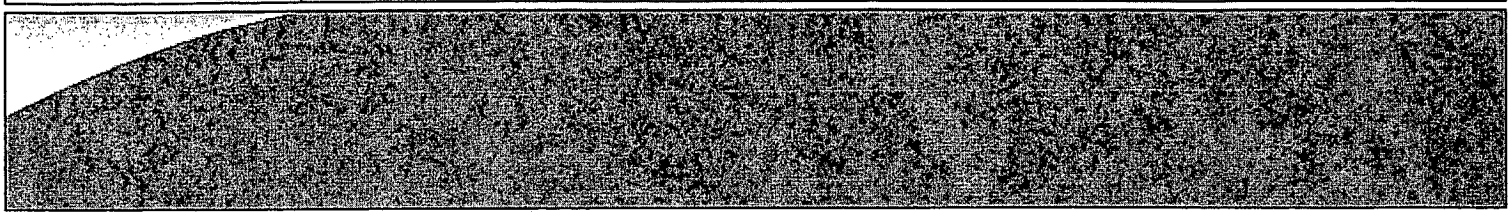
[RFC 2757] Long Thin Networks.

[RFC 3135] Performance Enhancing Proxies Intended to Mitigate Link-Related Degradations.

Description Glossary RFCs Publications Obsolete RFCs

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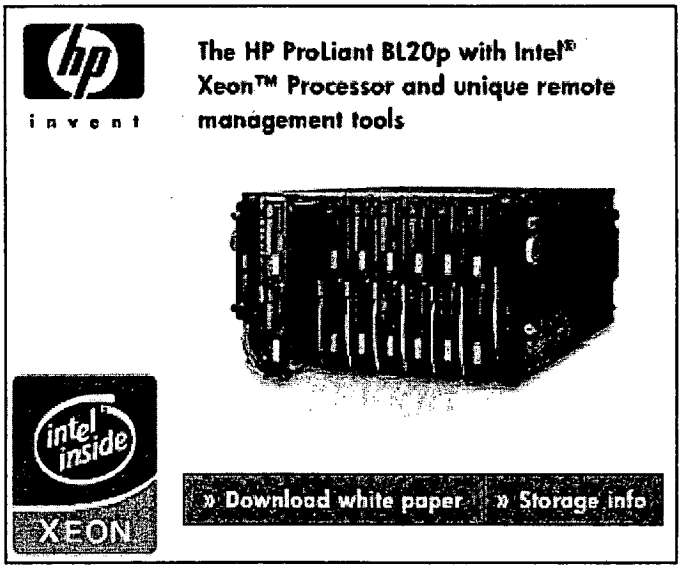
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WAP

Last modified: Friday, May 21, 2004

Short for the *Wireless Application Protocol*, a secure specification that allows users to access information instantly via handheld wireless devices such as mobile phones, pagers, two-way radios, smartphones and communicators.



WAP supports most wireless networks. These include CDPD, CDMA, GSM, PDC, PHS, TDMA, FLEX, ReFLEX, iDEN, TETRA, DECT, DataTAC, and Mobitex.

WAP is supported by all operating systems. Ones specifically engineered for handheld devices include PalmOS, EPOC, Windows CE, FLEXOS, OS/9, and JavaOS.

WAPs that use displays and access the Internet run what are called microbrowsers--browsers with small file sizes that can accommodate the low memory constraints of handheld devices and the low-bandwidth constraints of a wireless-handheld network.

Although WAP supports HTML and XML, the WML language (an XML application) is specifically devised for small screens and one-hand navigation without a keyboard. WML is scalable from two-line text displays up through graphic screens found on items such as smart phones and communicators. WAP also supports WMLScript. It is similar to JavaScript, but makes minimal demands on memory and CPU power because it does not contain many of the unnecessary functions found in other scripting languages.

Because WAP is fairly new, it is not a formal standard yet. It is still an initiative that was started by Unwired Planet, Motorola, Nokia, and Ericsson.

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PDA Overview
Outlines the history, evolution and technologies behind the PDA. Includes graphics, diagrams and an integrated glossary.

Nokia's WAP Development Section
Use this page for info on how to join Nokia's WAP development program and find the Nokia devlopers kit, which includes instruction and a WAP simulator.

Nokia's WAP Section
Everything you need to know about WAP: products, applications, and business opportunities.

Open Mobile Alliance
The mission of the Open Mobile Alliance is to facilitate global user adoption of mobile data services by specifying market driven mobile service enablers that ensure service interoperability across devices, geographies, service providers, operators, and networks, while allowing businesses to compete through innovation and differentiation.

Related Categories

Wireless Computing

Related Terms

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hand-held computer

HDML

MMS

protocol

WDP

WML

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